



Public Schools of North Carolina

Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee

Implementation of SL 2011-273: The Founding Principles Act

**State Board of Education
Bill Cobey, Chairman**

**NC Department of Public Instruction
June Atkinson, Superintendent**

November 5, 2014

Chronology

May
2008

- Social Studies team begins research

April
2009

- Writing Team formed

Jan-
Dec
2010

- Drafts created

Dec
2010

- SBE approves standards



Chronology (cont.)

American History I: The Founding Principles

**Dec
2010**

- Graduation requirements

**June
2011**

- General Assembly enacts The Founding Principles Act

**Oct
2011**

- Course name change approved by SBE

**Fall
2012**

- Implementation



Standard Course of Study, Social Studies Content

Founding Principles



The Founding Principles Act— 2011 Requirements

- Course for graduation that covers the Founding Principles (American History I: Founding Principles)
- Local Boards of Education responsible for implementation



The Founding Principles

- The Creator-endowed inalienable rights of the people
- Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances
- Frequent and free elections in a representative government



The Founding Principles

- Rule of law
- Equal justice under the law
- Private property rights
- Federalism



The Founding Principles

- Due process
- Individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights
- Individual Responsibility



Bill of Rights

Amendment the First - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment the Second - A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment the Third - No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment the Fourth - The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment the Fifth - No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment the Sixth - In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment the Seventh - In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than on the basis of the verdict.

Amendment the Eighth - Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment the Ninth - The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment the Tenth - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.

Instructional resource support created in partnership with the “Bill of Rights Institute”



Ten Modules—Bill of Rights Institute

The Founding Principles Resources

In 2011, **House Bill 588: The Founding Principles Act** was signed into law. This law requires students to take a semester/year-long course called American History I: The Founding Principles and receive a passing grade as a requirement for graduation.

House Bill 588: <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2011/Bills/House/PDF/H588v6.pdf>

We collaborated with the [Bill of Rights Institute](#) to develop resources to support this effort. You may download the modules below.

All materials combined:

- [Founding Principles Course All Materials...](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 5 MB

Individual Modules:

- [How to Use the Founding Principles Cou...](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 236 KB
- [Module 1, Individual Responsibility - FIN...](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 356 KB
- [Module 2, Inalienable Rights - FINAL.pdf](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 640 KB
- [Module 3, Representative Government - ...](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 408 KB
- [Module 4, Separation of Powers and Che...](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 524 KB
- [Module 5, Federalism - FINAL.pdf](#)
[Details](#) [Download](#) 564 KB
- [Module 6, Rule of Law - FINAL.pdf](#)

<http://ssnces.ncdpi.wikispaces.net/The+Founding+Principles+Resources>

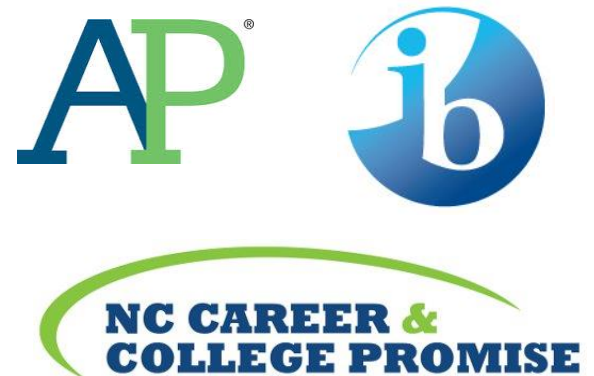


Public Schools of North Carolina

Opportunities for Advanced History Courses in High School

Multiple opportunities to participate in college-level history courses

- Advanced Placement
- International Baccalaureate
- Career and College Promise
 - College Transfer
 - Cooperative Innovative High School, Early College, Middle College



Currently –

SBE Graduation requirements for Social Studies:

- World History
- American History I: Founding Principles
- American History II
- Civics and Economics

AP, IB, and college courses that include the Founding Principles satisfy the American History I: Founding Principles and American History II graduation requirements, along with an elective course.

AP US History Required Readings

- Thomas Paine's Common Sense
- The Declaration of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- United States Constitution



AP US History Required Readings

- George Washington's "Farewell Address"
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- The Emancipation Proclamation
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment



AP US History Required Readings

- 15th Amendment
- Plessy v Ferguson
- Treaty of Versailles
- Brown v Board of Education
- Civil Rights Act of 1964



Changing this practice...

- Impact on students taking
 - ✓ AP US History
 - ✓ IB Diploma Programmes
 - ✓ Dual Enrollment programs, such as Early Colleges and College Transfer programs
- Over **20,000** students and their families per year



Additionally -

- Fewer opportunities for students to take other advanced courses
- Redundancy
- More college tuition costs
- Less flexibility



Recent General Assembly Actions

- More access and successful participation in AP and IB courses
- Payment of all AP and IB test and registration fees



Questions

Should AP US History be called American History/AP US History?

Does AP US History meet the requirements of The Founding Principles Act?

